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BUNDAY AUGUST 12, 1894.

The Situation at Washington.

Another week has passed and still the tariff bill is hung up in the committee of conference. There it sticks, and all efforts to get it down-that is, to pass or kill it, have failed. Meanwhile, the bustness world groans and politicians look gloomy. Yesterday Mr. Hill renewed his motion

to get an expression of opinion from the failed by a parliamentary manoeuvre, ciding vote against the proposition, Mean-while, with the consent of Speaker Crisp and the House conferrees, a caucus of Democratic House members has been called to meet to-morrow. Clearly, a crisis is nearing.

There is a rumor current that the House and the President will accept the Senate bill and make it a law as it is, with the expectation that Congress will instantly eed by separate bills to amend the ns relating to sugar, coal, fron, etc. There is plausibility in this scheme, but to give it success the House must take the bill just as it stands. The Louislana senators, ferewarned of any such purpose, would kill it if it went back to the Senate again.

There is also some talk of postponing the whole tariff question until the winter ession of Congress, but we should not think the members of the House would agree to any such proposition. Already the sins of the Senate, so to speak, have inued non-action would be disastrous in

It would be far better to enact the Senbill into law than to leave the country in its present misery much longer doings of the sugar trust there would been very little outery against the The sugar schedule is confessdelicate matter" to handle, and, as let the sugar ring have its "innings" now and settle with it another day.

Doubtless the coming week-the next forty-eight hours, perhaps-will settle th fate of the tariff bill for this session, if not for years to come.

The Ousting of the Coxeyites. It seems to us that Governor O'Ferrall

has managed the Coxeyite invasion with

In the beginning there were about Virginia territory, near Washington city Being warned that our State authorities would no longer tolerate their presence majority of them withdrew agrosthe Potomac; but the others, some two hundred and fifty in number, refused or neglected to move. Adjutant-General Anderson read them the Governor's proclamation ordering them to depart, but

They were not very belligerent; they simply declined to stir. The fact is, they, did not know where to go. Everywhere the police were waiting to drive them on or lock them up in houses of correction, In this emergency, three companies of our troops were ordered out. The Gov-

ernor was resolved that our laws should not be treated with contempt, especially after the local civil authorities had shown so much forbearance towards these The Coxeyites demanded "a show of

force," and this General Anderson ac commodated them with, after which they were fain to shake the dust of the Old Dominion from their feet,

Troops would not have been called upon for this service, but the local authorities seemed powerless to deal with the invaders. Results go to show that we have rid the State of these pests with becoming dignity, and at no great expense. If the Governors of States through which they passed en route to Washington had acted with the firmness and decision of Governor O'Ferrall these fellows would never have gotten to Washington, and the country would have been saved a disgraceful incident in its history.

It was well that Governor O'Ferrall set forth in his proclamation that these "Industrials" had been offered work to do statement, made after careful investigation by the Attorney General and Ad jutant General and others, exhibits the intruders, not in the light of men seeking work, but as men who declined to earn their bread in any honest and respectable way. Their way was to beg, bulldoze, and steal, and thus they had become terrors in the community afflicted by their presence.

The Jefferson.

That is an interesting article which print on page 1 of to-day's issue, descriptive of The Jefferson-our new hotel. Richmond's ambition to have a fine West-End hotel is being realized with a degree of magnificence never dreamed

of by our people till lately. and its site is in the fashionable residence centre of the city. It will have roof gardens to add to its attractions during the summer, and tall towers from which guests may at all seasons of the "view the landscape o'er," while the plans for furnishing and "running the hotel are on such a scale as will surely to it a very desirable patronage. modesty not usual in these days, have not sought to perpetuate their own names in it, but have called it after the author of the Deciaration of Independence, whose effigy in marble, from the hands of Valentine, will adorn one of its stately halls. "Jefferson" was doubtless suggested as suitable name by the fact that the weston street. In that section of the elty names of great men frequently ap pear in street names-thus west of Firs hee, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, etc. But it is more

of our early Mayor Adams. Certainly shee street was named after a local

the oldest hotel in this part of the country. The corner building of the St. Claire is of nearly even age with our ngton Tavern, and after the Washington conument was erected it was called the tions have been made to the buildings from time to time, but it has never ceased was used by one of the bureaus of the Confederate Government.

"The Swan Tavern" is perhaps of equal antiquity, but long ago it ceased to be used as a hotel, and its very name is now unknown to the majority of Richmond people. Few who give a glance at the two-story frame buildings at the northwest corner of Broad and Ninth streets know that they were part of a hostelry which was very famous in the days of stage coaches-days when John Randolp drove into Richmond in great state, with his coach and four, and when queues and knee breeches were "all the fashion When we took at "The Swan," or what s left of it, and then at The Jefferson, we have an object-lesson, showing wha

ence a century makes in the history

and habits of a country like ours. The Jefferson, though it will not b finished for several months, already pleases the eye greatly. It is good to ok upon. What is more, it will revoluionize upper Main street in the cours of a few years. Business-houses are sure to gather about the hotel on Main street, and to make way for these the private forced to disappear. In the course of time, Main street will be occupied by On the other hand, the construction of the Franklin-street front of The Jefferson and the location of the porte-cochere of from invasion by business-houses. We see no reason why Franklin street should be much injured in its privacy as a residential street, especially as it is the well-known purpose of the hotel company to make the Franklin-street entrance as

When The Jefferson is finished, it will be seen that the streets about it need a good deal of repairing and "fixing up." and this we know the city will very cheerfully do, so that the building's surroundings may be in keeping with its

Characteristically English.

Owing to the excited state of the nation of Crispi, and the other Anarchist sala by the Italians in the Red Sea littoral did not at the time attract the attention it would otherwise have done.

Now, however, that the Anarchist excitement has somewhat subsided, the English papers are bringing the event t the front in a very characteristic and suggestive manner. While complimenting the Italians, 'England's good friends, as they put it, on their prowess, they are reminding them that Italy is operating in that quarter practically by British license, and is under articles to return Kassala to Egypt as soon as the latter

Egypt in this connection means Great Britain, and the significance and suggest iveness of the tone of the English press touching this subject broaden when it is recalled that Kassala is at once the key to Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and the

The northern Republicans are seeking to make the proposed income-tax a secneasure, and thus put down the Demoeratic party. The Cincinnati Commercial nowever, in discussing this subject, gives such good reasons why there ought to be an income-tax, though these reasons are given in an article intended to be a bitter attack upon such a tax, that we will repeat some of those reasons.

First the South has paid, and is pay ing now, more than her share of the cost of putting down the "rebellion." Second, the South is paying pensions

to northern soldiers and receiving non for her soldiers; and little or none of this pension money is spent in this section. Third, an income-tax can be made t vield more than a hundred millions of dollars a year, nearly all of it to be paid by northern plutocrats. We are not sure that all northern men

will consider these insuperable objections to an income-tax.

A Shame.

It has been stated that some of the members of the First Regiment who were summoned to go on the expedition to Rosslyn to eject the Coxeyites were given by their employers the choice between losing their situations.

If this be true it is, indeed, a hardship upon the young men in question. Bu aside from that, it would be well for the employer to consider that the inconvenihe experiences from the absence from his post for a few days of an em ployee is a small matter compared with what he may be called upon to suffer if the military is not kept upon a good

Delegates to State Conventions. The resolution passed by the State Con-vention requiring that delegates to future conventions be selected all over the State conventions be selected all over the Stat on the same day is meeting with warn endorsement. It is a reform in the righ

direction.-Atlanta Journal. At first blush, this resolution would seem to be unobjectionable. It is based possible get the nations just named to join upon the assumption that all delegates to State conventions ought to be chosen upor the same day because all important lawful elections are held on the same day. The Federal Constitution provides that electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen on the same day throughout the United States. But the reader will have observed that in Virginia county meetings to elect delegates to congressional district conventions are all, or nearly all, held on County-Court days; and thus a much larger attendance upor the county meetings is secured. So that the "reform" which our Atlanta contemporary advocates might not prove to be a reform at all in Virginia; for if it is wise to choose delegates to congressional district conventions on the several Coun-

elect delegates to State conventions, We have received the first number of the Bath News, a Democratic weekly, of which J. Gray McAllister is the editor and publisher. It is to be issued at Warm

ty-Court days, it would be wise thus to

Springs every Thursday. Mr. McAllister is a competent journalist and takes especial pains to gather and print local news. Many of the weeklie that come to us are "dead failures" in this respect. They fill their columns with elippings from city papers and pay no attention to the hundred and one loca events which could easily be written up. Bath county ought to take pleasure in supporting such a sheet as Mr. McAllis-

The Confederate veterans of Bath coun

ty will meet at their court-house on the The Bath News publishes a list of vete rans now living in that county, so far as it could be made out with the aid of three or four old soldiers.

than doubtful if Adams street was named after President Adams. It is more probable that this name was given it in honor which Senator Hoar and other senators will exult-that the North Carolina Dem cratic State Convention of Wednesday last, by a vote of 600 to 215, declined to provide for holding primary elections in the several counties of that State to nominate candidates for United States sens

to succeed Messrs. Ranson torn and Jarvis. The people of North Carolina thus in effect declined to take the elections of United States senators out of the hands of the State legislatures. We do not say that this result necessarily foreshadows the defeat of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the people; but though we favor the amendment, we must admit that that result will be accepted as indicating that the people of North Carolina at least are

not greatly concerned on the subject. The process of amending the Constitution is a slow one. Two thirds of both houses of Congress must vote for any proposed new article of amendment, and then three fourths of the legislatures of the Constitution is to be amended by a convention to be held to propose amendratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be

proposed by Congress. It is worthy of note that no provision is made for calling a national constitutional convention to frame a new constitution. This fact is another proof that the fathers of the republic never intended the United States to be a "nation" in the sense in which that word is now employed in speaking of this country and its form of government.

It is also worthy of note that in the article of the Federal Constitution pro viding the manner of proposing and ratifying amendments to the Federal Constitution it was stipulated as between the should affect that clause of the Consti tution which allowed negroes to be im ported into this country here to become slaves. In other words, the framers of the Constitution themselves provided in the Federal Constitution for that insti tution of slavery which the northern peo

The smaller States will be slow to ratify any amendment to the Constitution which touches or might result in touching upon their right have each as many United States senators as each of the larger States. The very paragraph which pro vides that no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, is the paragraph which pro tion shall be made. And what would be in the Constitution basing representation in the Senate upon population as represenis based? The institution of slavery which was formally abolished by a constitutional roughly protected by the Constitution itself as was the right of the several States to their equal suffrage in the Senate.

North Carolina On Silver.

At last a plain utterance has been mad n the silver question. At last the silver plank of the Chicago convention of 1890 State convention. It is the Old North State which has thus shown the courage of its convictions. If the spirit of Vance Convention held in Raleigh on Wednesday last, and dictated its deliverances cently reproduced the several platforms of the Chicago convention of 1892 and the Alabama and Georgia platforms of 183 They all use language susceptible of a able interpretation. But the "Tar-Heel" Democrats scorned to fly a flag which could be hoisted over either of two hostile camps. They were not afraid to risk all and so we hope they will win all. Here are their plain words:

"I. We reaffirm the doctrines of the party as enunciated by the Chicago con vention of 1892, and desire to signify as fol-lows what is the construction placed by us upon the section thereof relating to

"We hold that it is the duty of the lawmaking department of the government now in the hands of the Democracy, to take immediate steps to restore by legis take immenter steps to restore by legi-lation the equal privileges of silver with gold at the mints by the free and unlimit-ed coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, such being the ratio of coinage which has heretofore held in the United

this language means; and therefore the opponents as well as the friends of the free coinage of silver ought to applaud the framers of the silver plank of the North Carolina Democratic State Conven-

We regret that the Democrats of North Carolina did not declare for a new international bimetallic conference to solve the dvocates of free coinage contend it is, that the United States Government could without help undertake the task set be but nobody knows beyond a doubt that it is true. On the other hand, it does seem to be almost certain, judging from country-that silver could be restored to ter of the globe. its place in the financial world by friendly action on the part of England, France, Germany, and the United States. If so universal currency. The world is coming to this. A universal currency is needed and ought to be demanded by all the financiers and other business-men on the globe Let us begin the work and as soon a

with us in it.

What Did the Strikers Gain ? Last Sunday afternoon at a meeting o delegates the great strike against all th railroads centering in Chicago was forthese lines were excepted, but the Tribune says that on one of these two all the places vacated by the strikers are filled, and the other is in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States

So that we may now inquire who ha been benefited by the great strike, or claim to have been thus benefited, and what lesson is to be learned from the beginning, progress, and ending of this immense labor movement? Have the workingmen demonstrated their strength or their weakness? Has the employment of force to obstruct the free passage of railroads trains, and to compel non strikers to abstain from taking the places of the strikers, produced any result beneficial to the men who thus employed force? Has it been demonstrated that

alone? Have the better classes of strikers been allowed to control the movement in behalf of the supposed rights of that vast body of dissatisfied or have the worst classes of strikers bee allowed to control the said movement Has it not been shown that "they wh take the sword shall perish by the In other words, that the em of force by governmental authorities? I be resorted to first by the civil authorities and afterwards by the military au thorities. So that all a body of strikers

can possibly do is to compel the employ-ment of force by the friends of law and order and the administrators of the stat-

Here in a few words is a statement of what the strikers gained in this, the greatest of strikes. It is taken from the Chicago Tribune, and states, we take it, nothing but the truth, After mentioning the fact that the strike had been formally clared "off" that paper adds: "With this ends the fight at the Stock-

Yards, and the contention of the workers at Pullman is left just as it was before at Pullman is left just as it was before the American Railway Union undertook to interfere, except that the case of the Pullman men is much more hopeless than when they 'waiked out' three months comment. It tells in effect upon what terms the big Corliss engine was put to

work last Thursday, and 1,197 men reported for work. More than half those men were assigned to the repair shopsa significant fact. With what sort of reception we proposition to strike, and employ force to sustain the strike, be now met by the

unfortunate workingmen who have just returned to work under the circumstances recounted?

Typhoid-Fever. Why should there be any typhoid-fever in Richmond if that disease is caused by the use of impure water? But is it thus caused? The negative is maintained by some doctors who cite as proof the fact that typhoid-fever prevails in mountainous regions where both the air and the water are pure. The affirmative is maintained by other doctors, who cite the

facts we are about to state. In Philadelphia, at Girard College, up to last year there were annually a number of cases of typhoid-fever. This fact demanded action and investigation. Dr. Janney was called in. We quote:

"He told the management that nothing "He told the management that nothing could be done with the cases of typhoid except to care for them, but that future cases might be prevented by constructing an adequate water-filter. After much persuasion and argument this was done, at an expense of a few thousand dollars, and, instead of twenty cases of typhoid a year during the past year there have at an expense of a new thousand dollars, and, instead of twenty cases of typhoid a year, during the past year there have been no cases at all."

Commenting upon this remarkable result, one of our exchanges says:

sult, one of our exchanges says:

"This is the repetition of experience that has been world-wide. Adequate and thorough filtration is the most complete, available, and economical protection against water-borne diseases for cities drawing their water supply from streams draining areas of large population. This community, (Philadelphia,) which takes its supply from streams draining practically all of Western Pennsylvania, and whose typhoid-fever rate is larger than that of any other city of 190,000 or over, cannot afford to ignore the fact." cannot afford to ignore the fact."

We think with the Norfolk Virginia that it is none too soon to set about get ting the consent of Congress for the government property known as the Ric Maury-Monument Association

a monument to be erected at that place from what it would choose for one to be erected in any city or town. the present session of Congress, but the

association should prepare for action

when Congress meets for the winter ses something to say why the government and to meet all such objectors the asso ciation would do well to utilize the time between now and December in collecting material to show why Maury is entitled

Japanese Jingoism.

to this distinction, and why the Rip Rap

is the place of all places where his monu

ment should be raised. So set to work

Further insight into the situation in in order to divert public attention from internal complications. The Japanese gov months been at loggerheads with Parlia ment, and it is believed that a jinge a good working majority in the new Par liament to be elected this month.

It appears from his signature to pay warrants on file at the Capitol that Judg r in it. He ought to know, but the Vi ginia Almanac and various other author! ties spell his name Morrison-that is with two r's.

Literary Notes.

A volume of verse by Bliss Carman an Richard Hovey will soon be published b from Vagabondia." The peems will n be signed, the discovery of each author' identity being left to the reader's critical acumen.

cations are "An Introduction to the Phi bosophy of Herbert Spencer," by William Henry Hudson; "Vashti and Esther," novel of society, and new editions Ignatius Donnelly's "Ragnarock" "Appleton's Dictionary of New York." A book which Macmillan & Co. wi publish at an early day is "A Corner is Cathay," by Adele E. Fidde, It will have be illustrated by the coloritype process

the distinction of being the first book to teresting account of a little-known quar-The Magazine of American History, which has languished since the death of its founder and editor, Mrs. Lamb, will

be revived by the Patriot Publishing Company. General O. O. Howard, of the United States army, is the new editor in chief. Publication will be resumed with the September number.

The Franklin Publishing Company an nounces a cheap edition of Robert Apple ton's "After the Manner of Men." Mr. Frederick N. Scott, assistant pro

fessor of rhetoric at the University of Michigan, has issued a circular in furtherance of his desire to collect data "on the psychology of English usage." He wishes more particularly "to ascertain the origin of disilkes, especially of ar bitrary, unreasoning dislikes, for certain words and phrases." Copies of the circular will be mailed on application to Professor Scott at Ann Harbor, Mich.

Frederick Warne & Co. have resolved to postpone the publication of Part I. of "The Royal Natural History" until September 1st, the delay in printing the work being greater than was anticipated, T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce a complete edition of the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott, in two volumes, illustrated,

Ellot Norton. George Meredith's new novel, "Lord Or mont and His Arninta," will be issued at once by the Scribners. The New York Tribune describes it as "powerful," and says that it "is in truth 'realistic' in a sense which the little writers who prate about that quality will hardly under-stand." Mr. Meredith's next novel, "The Amazing Marriage," will be published in an early number of Scribner's Magazine. Oscar Wilde has a book forthcoming, in which he claims to have solved the mys-tery of Shakespeare's sonnets, and preents his solution.

The New York Tribune says of the se-

lections from the correspondence of Poc, which are printed in the August Century, that they "go far to uphold Professor Woodberry's conviction that Griswold was lections from the correspondence of Poc, which are printed in the August Century, that they "go far to uphold Professor Woodberry's conviction that Griswold was just to the poet, whose biographer he was. Mr. Woodberry declares that as regards Griswold's memoir he is to be charged at most with errors of judgment and lack of tact in stating unpleasant truths." The Tribune adds: "It is a question whether literature is served by the publication of these piteous letters—these records of cruel poverty and personal

humiliation. It would seem that the world might well be astissied with the rich sitts of Poe's genius, and might let his false-hoods and his sorrows rest."

A collection of stories by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, to be called "Before the Gringo Came," will soon be brought out by J. S. Talt & Sons. The stories deal "with those picturesque episodes of California life which ceased to be possible after the American occupied the land."

The monument of Italian alabaster which is now to mark the grave of Robert Browning in Westminster Abbey is carved in a design of English rose and Florentine lily, devised by the poet's son. Only the words "Robert Browning," with the dates of birth and death, will be cut into the alabaster.

the dates of birth and death, will be cut into the alabaster.

A movement is on foot among the English authors looking toward an offer of some special courtesy in the way of entertainment to the American writers of the gentler sex who are now in London. Their number includes Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Wiggin, and Mrs. Guiney.

The August number of the Book Buyer contains a portrait and a brief biographical sketch of Sarah Orne Jewett, whose short stories, published in Scribner's and other Magazines, are so popular.

The Scribners will shortly publish a book which will be of special interest to women. It will be called "The Woman's Book," and will "treat adequately almost all subjects in which

quately almost all subjects in which American women are specially interest-Mr. James M. Barrie is reported to be engaged to be married to Miss Mary

Anseil, a young actress.

General Lew Wallace has another novel General Lew Wallace has another novel forthcoming. It is semi-political in character, he says, and its scenes are not laid in the Orient, but are founded on incidents which happened in the United States.

The oldest book in the world, according to a writer in the London "Literary World," is the "Prisse" Papyrus, now at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. at the Bibliotheque Nathona in The title is "Precepts of Ptah-hotsp, Vice-roy of Assa, King of the South and North." This work, written about 3350 B. C., comprises sixteen pages, and is divided into forty-four chapters. It consists of rules how to govern justly and wisely. An English translation has been made by Professor Osgood. The "Chap-Book" is the title of a dimi-

nutive semi-monthly magazine which was recently started by Stone & Kimball, of Chicago. It contains brief essays on literary topics, poems, and short stories etc. Its contents are of the highest grade of excellence, and it has become a distinct success. The price is 5 cents each— it per year.

The August number of the Review of Reviews is fully up to the usual high standard of this interesting periodicat.

The frontisplese is a partrait of Lord

The frontispiece is a portrait of Lord Russell, the new Lord Chief Justice of England. The Progress of the World Department is very full and interesting. The editor, in reviewing the Pullman troubles, rather "sits down" on Mr. Pull-man in his dealings with his constitution. the leading figures in the notable events of the times. Some of the articles are "Canada's Political Conditions," by Hon. J. W. Longley; "Toronto as a Municipal Object Lesson," by Albert Shaw; "Sir George Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales," by J. Tighe Ryan; "Labor Troubles: Hints of New Remedies from the Antipodes," by Hon. W. P. Reeves; and "The Railway Situation," by Henry C. Adams, all copiously illustrated. The Review's illustrations are always good. The Arena for August has been receiv-Rev. M. J. Savage; "Prenatal Influence," by Sydney Barrington Elliot, M. D.; "Money in Politics," by Hon. John Davis, The Land Question and the turned out to be a liar. e Tax," by S. B. Riggen; "Male an trick; "Insurance and the Nation," by Rabbi Solomon Schindler; "Keeley's Dis coveries and Aerial Navigation," by Clare B. Moore, etc., etc.

Book Notices.

A POUND OF CURE. By William Henry Bishop. New York: Charles

This is a story of Monte Carlo. In it the author, whose "House of a Merchant Prince" gained him considerable distinction, has sought to show the manner in which a passion for gambling seizes hold upon one, grows by its indulgence and finally brings disgrace and ruin. ried, who had established himself beautiful villa near the famous gambling resort. His means were small. From yielding casually to the temptation to his appeal. of the mania, until he had sacrificed very pecuniary resource, even a portion of the clothes on his back, and was led to contemplate suicide, the too-frequent finale of such dissipation. He was saved through timely thought of his little son, who would have been rendered fatherless. He does not appear to have concerned

tain fall over everything subsequent. As a study of the peculiar attraction of Monte Carlo the book is meritorious. The For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co.

TALES OF THE MAINE COAST, By Noah Brooks. New tork: Charles Scribner's Sons. 271 pages. Price, \$1. In this collection of short stories the author writes of the people among whom e was born and reared, their peculiaries, superstitions, and folbles. Many of als characters, he tells us, are sketched his characters, he tells us, are sketched from real life, and we can well imagine that he has been very true to his sub-jects. "Pansy Pegg," which illustrates the softening influence of love upon an unkempt and uncouth tomboy; "The Hereditary Bane," and the "Phantom Sailor" are the most readable of the stories, though in all the others there is also merit.

For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. THE RAND-M'NALLY OFFICIAL BAILWAY GUIDE AND HAND-BOOK, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA. J. D. Globs, Editor. The American Railway Guide Company. Publishers and Proprietors, 162 to 174 Adams street. Chicago, Ill. Subscription price, \$3 per Single copies, 40 cents each.

The New York Times has this to say f Tom Page's "Pastime Stdries": Mr. Page makes entreattes with his eaders for gentle handling of the readers for gentle handling of the sketches that he presents to their notice, sketches that he presents to their notice, seeming to experience a premonition of captiousness on the part of the critical; but we fail to perceive any occasion for it. For pastime reading the handy little book is irreproachable, and the stories that have been read in Harper's Magazine may well be read over again for the choice bits of negro ratiocination that sprinkle the pages thick as blueberries.

Who can resist the old darky pleading Who can resist the old darky pleading for his wife, who is under arrest for knocking him down with a flation?

knocking him down with a flatiron?

"Wimmen's got mighty cu'ious feelin's," he explains; "ain like chillern's nor men's. Ef you slap 'em, dey goes dat a-way. Dey gits aggervated, an' dendey got to ease de' mine. Well, Jinny, she got mighty big mine, an' when she dat a-way it tecks right smart to ease it—to smoove it. Fust she done try broom, den cheer, den shovel, den.skillet, but ain' none o' dem able to ease her, an' den she got to try de flatiron. She got to do it. Y'all know how 'tls. Ef wimmen's got to do anyt'ing, dey got to do it, an' dat's all."

And as for the bridegroom's mendacious servant in "John's Wedding Suit," any

graphy, but represents also the indescribable atmosphere, the full artistic value of their entirely irresponsible natures. Many a rascal can lie and steal with skill and ingenuity, but only a negro rascal could confidingly own to having buried three grandmothers and beg leave to attend the funeral of the fourth on the night of a negro ball, meeting the situation with such completeness of resources as the treacherous Cal commanded, "They are burying her in a great hurry," his master makes tentative comment.

ment.
"Yes, Suh: looks so to me, too," said
Cal. sympathetically. "I 'specks dat ole
man'll be marryin' agin befo' de week's
out. He didn' wait but two weeks fas'
time; I know he won't wait mo'n a week
dis time." He looked the image of repro-

can have guided Mr. Page's pen in this delicious delineation.

Almost every side of the negro character is touched upon—its tenderness, its faithfulness, its sweet, persuasive courtesy, as well as its brutality, its dishonfaithfulness, its sweet, persuasive courtesy, as well as its brutality, its dishonesty, its vindictiveness, according to the representative chosen. But in all these various aspects one never feels that a white person could have been substituted without essentially injuring the picture. It will not be long before such entertainment as Mr. Page provides for us will be rare, and will have added unto it the attractiveness of a stock that has run out and cannot be repeated. The negro of the past, and the negro of the future will wear so different a look under the influence of changed conditions that it will require a subtle student to recognize in him the evolution of his prototype.

Whatever may be the effect of the change upon him as a factor in social and political life, in the literature that has taken account of him, it will be revolutionary. One actor has, practically, been rung off the literary stage, and will henceforth live chiefly as a tradition. Therefore the place occupied by Mr. Page is an important one, and he fuifills its obligations in a way that leaves little to be desired. The stories which lack the negro element are somewhat cast in the shade by the greater interest of those who do not like it, although "Billington's Valentine" has a delicate touch of his own that puts one in sympathy with the apple-blossom girl, if not with the situation. When the summer reader takes his ease in his inn we'can imagine the final touch of self-indulgence adequately supplied by such good-humored, skilful, uninsistent little books as the one with which we are dailying.

Paradoxical. "Of all the strange cases, that case of young Wigg

Is the strangest, there's not the least doubt of it. Thus spake Dr. "narger, then paused, and went on-

"I can really to so nothing out of it." "Excuse me," a listening neighbor replied, "But the truth is, if I have the rout

That the less you make out of the case Doctor dear, The more, in the end, you'll make out

A Blind Opinion. "In her eyes, sir," said Tom to Fred-

"So she has often said-I am the man most beautiful Of all God ever made," "A very sorry compliment,"

Quoth Fred in witty flight, "For I have often heard you say That she was 'out of sight.'

Effect of Habit. "My people so theatric are," Said Rev. Dr. Gleanem,

"I dare not read the Acts, for fear They might go out between 'em." Fulfilling a Prophecy. Rasper: Mr. Jasper, your chickens have

Jasper: I'm glad of it. Pasper: Glad of tt?

Jasper: Certainly. You prophested when Children's and Boys' Suits I got them six months ago that they would do that very thing, and, as neighbor wishing to have a good opinion of you, I rejoice that you have not

been over my fence, and have played

Cause of the Shine. Lipper: Here comes Sparkens; it al-ways gives me pleasure to see him; he has such a shining countenance. Chipper: He can't help it.

so light-headed, you know. News for Ma. Tommy: Ma, did you know that Pa was

Lipper: Can't help what?

quite a wrestler? that notion?
Tommy: Oh, I heard him tell Mr. Jack-Ma: No, my son. Where did you get that notion? son that he "threw" the barkeeper for that ham he brought home last night.

Plain, But Not His Fault. "I hope I have made myself plain, Miss," remarked the rural suitor, as he concluded that," was the reply; "nature is en-

titled to all the censure for that result," Flasher: Young Dr. Frodrington made great mistake when he accused Fetherly's brain of having water on it. Dumbleton: Why do you think so?

Flasher: Because the brain can prove a

Comforting. Beaker: Since I have been growing in flesh, it takes my breath away awfully The to go up the least ascent. story moves easily and swiftly, and is Hardman; I don't know of anything you not too long. The local coloring, while could part with that would give more

cause for congratulation.

For a book agent to sell his own auto biography is "taking his life in his ow

When the sailor requires change he probably goes to the quarter-deck. It is not the woman who fires up the

A "third-party movement" is never popu-"The lar with a would-be son-in-law "The good die young;" some people dye

to make themselves look young. The fever and ague victim is generally well-shaken before taken."

A ripple of laughter generally follows a O'Ferrall Right.

Governor O'Ferrall has dealt with the Coxey invaders in the right way. When a big body of men deliberately squat upon a big body of high description of a Commonwealth and coally de-cline to move at the request or order of the local authorities, it is time for the State to act. Such men cannot be called "in-offensive" when they place themselves in a community and say "here we are to starve on your hands if you don't feed us." They thus constitute themselves a that the community which has its own deserving poor to look after. In all localities there are worthy and estimable people upon whom misfortune through no act of theirs has fallen and who deserve every aid and encourage ment that can be given them.

ment that can be given them.

Such individuals have the real claim upon the community of which they have been a part. The "Coxey movement" has nothing commendable about it. The men who embarked in it did so against the 2dvice and protests of the conservative, la abiding sentiment of the country. It was an insult to the intelligence of America. The men who want that sort of notoriety should pay for it. Certainly industrious communities should not be charged with the support of an army of deliberate va-It is with pleasure we notice that Hon

J. Taylor Ellyson is mentioned as a can-didate for our next Governor. It always argues well for a party when many of its prominent men ofter for nomination. While the News would not commit itself to any candidate so far ahead, we recog-nize Mr. Ellyson's eminent worth and his long and successful party service .- Loui

(Truth.)

"Ma, what's the cabs stopping for?"
"We have to pay toll here, Willie."
"But who pays the toll when the cab's

The Wretch. Fogg pretends to have made the discovery that "better half," referring to one's wife, was originally written "bitter half." That means something, he says. The wretch.

True Love. (Chicago Inter-Ocean.)
"When did you discover that you truly loved Mr. Jones"
Stella: When Fido would allow him to come in without growling.

HIT PAYS TO BUY to health and strength, if you're a nervous, delicate woman. The medicine to cure you, the tonic to build you up, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You can depend upon it. The makers say it will help you, or cost you nothing. They quarantee it.

As a safe and certain remedy for woman's eilments, nothing can compare with the if Prescription." It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing, strengthening nervine, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.

It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, St. Vitus's Dance, Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and all the nervous disorders due to functional derangements. It has often, by restoring the womanly functions, cured cases of Insanity.

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THE DISPATCH CO. ELECTRIC COMPANY

Gives Strength in Summer. Many of our customers frankly tell their friends in this debuitating summer weather to use Paine's Celery Compound. It makes strong and vigorous those who feel tired and weak. Try it. Owens & Minor Drug Co.,

1007 EAST MAIN STREET

[686]

DISSOLUTION. Parties desiring Electric Power by notifying the main office mail or telephone, will be waited up-DISSOLUTION. RICHMOND, VA., August 1, 1894

The firm of Habilston & Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent owing to the ill health of the junior partner, Charles D. Habilston, who retires from Charles D. Habitston, who reares to business.

The style of the late firm will remain unchanged, and the business continued at their present stand (corner Main and Seventh streets) by the senior member, F. H. Habitston, who, with fifty-two years' experience, most cordially invites his friends and the public generally to continue their liberal patronage, promising his personal attention to their requirements.

F. H. HABLISTON,

C. D. HABLISTON.

Having assumed the liabilities of the firm of Habliston & Brother, I would respectfully ask all parties indebted to the late firm to call and settle with me, and all to whom the firm is indebted will present their claims for settlement, F. H. HABLISTON.

In connection with the above notice, I desire to extend to my friends and the public generally my grateful thanks for their liberal patronage of so many years, recommending to them my successor as eminently worthy of their kind consideration in the future, as his extended knowledge of the business affords him advantages unsurpassed, if equalied, by any dealer in the city.

C. D. HABLISTON.

LEVY & DAVIS'S

Wool Chaili at 5c. a yard, was 20c. 40-inch Irish Lawn at 5c. a yard, was

Good Lawns at 5c., worth 84c. IT PAYS TO BUY

LEVY & DAVIS'S 26-inch Black Silk Gloria Umbr. II. at 97c., always sells at 81.25. Umbrellas at \$1.25 were a bargus .

IT PAYS TO BUY

LEVY & DAVIS'S Wide Panama Cloth, was 12:c., duced to 4je. a yard.

12jc. Dimity can be had for the. Very wide French Chall, was the can be had now at 12jc. a yard. Very fine French Ginghams, were 3 and 35c., go now at 124c. All Summer Dress Goods far hall

IT PAYS TO BUY

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STORM SERGES Black and Colored Storm Serga inches wide, was 50c, a yard, not 42 inches wide, was 70c, a vard

52 inches wide, was \$1.10 a vard. 5t inches wide, was \$1.25 a yard, and

56 inches wide, was \$2 a yard and

\$1.25. 50c. All-Wool Fancy Cheviots, reduce \$1.25 Novelty Dress Fabrica, reduced

to 85c.

\$i Black and Colored Hearless
Cloths, 75c.

50c. Black and Colored Hearless Cloths, 39c. IT PAYS TO BUY

LEVY & DAVIS'S Celluloid Collars, standing, 13, 1315, 14, 1405, 15, 1512, 17, 1 1616, 15, 17, 1716, Sc.; were life. Celiuloid Collars, fancy checks, standing, sizes 11, 147, 5c.; were 25c. Celluloid Cuffs, fancy stel checked, sizes, 10, 10%, 11, 10c. w Linen Collars, standing, size 17%, 2 for 5c.; were 17c. Roys' Outing Shirts reduced.

from 55 to 58c.

Men's Laundered Percale Shirts
from 51 to 79c.

Men's Laundered Percale Shirts
from 51.25 to 98c.

Men's Unlaundered Cheviat Science from 50 to 28c.

Unlaundered Madras Shirts
from 51 to 59c.

Unlaundered Madras Shirts
from 51 to 59c. 50 Per Cent. Discount Madras Shirts Unlaundered Madras Shirts from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to 75c Unlaundered Madras Shirts Unlaundered Madras States from E to Stc. Colored Lawn Bows, It, I5, and Ity, reduced to Sc. Colored Silk Band and Should I quality, reduced to 15c. Fast-Black Seamless Half-H

\$1.25. White Lawn Walsts, with

collar, reduced from 50 to a
White Lawn Watsts, with
around the neck, reduced fr
White Lawn Watsts, trim
broidery ruffle, reduced from
White Lawn Watsts, Call and make your selections.

IT PAYS TO BUY LEVY & DAVIS'S

BAITS FROM OUR SHOE DEPARTMEN

HALF FACTORY PRICES. Just see for yourself:

1 lot OPERA SLIPPERS, sizes 4 to 7. at 50c., worth \$1. 1 lot LADIES' OXFORD TILS, 4 to 8, at 60. Were \$1.38 a pair. 1 lot CHILDREX'S TAN OXIOR TIES at 40c. Were \$1. Come at once-before your

LEVY & DAVIS.

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toused meal, horsed meal, mill feel mixed in such proportion as to meare to suits at the smallest cost. Price 30 cm s MONTBORE, HENRICO COUNTY, YA

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